NOTE

Tetraphleps uniformis Parshley, 1920, a Synonym of Tetraphleps canadensis Provancher, 1886, and Tetraphleps furvus Van Duzee, 1921, Restored to Species Status (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Anthocoridae)

The anthocorid genus Tetraphleps Fieber is Holarctic with six species in the Palearctic and five species in the Nearctic Region (Péricart 1972, 1996; Henry 1988). All known species are associated with conifers. Tetraphleps canadensis was described by Provancher (1886), based on a female from Cap Rouge, Quebec. The original description was brief, based largely on color. The precise status of this species remained uncertain for many years (Parshley 1920, Van Duzee 1921, Blatchley 1926, Torre-Bueno 1930). Drake and Harris (1928) redescribed the type of T. canadensis and indicated that the rostrum extended to the middle of the mesosternum, but also stated that the rostrum of the holotype was missing, apparently basing their observation on the holotype female of Tetraphleps americana Parshley from Peaks Island, Maine. This agrees with Parshley's (1920) statement that the rostrum of his species "extended well beyond front coxa. ... " Drake and Harris (1928) also erred in considering a male of T. canadensis from Nordegg, Alberta, collected by J. McDunnough on larch on August 4, 1921-long after the date of the original description as the allotype. Knight (1925) had stated that specimens of Tetraphleps americana from Nordegg agreed perfectly with the original description by Parshley except for very small difference in length of antennal segment II. Based on this information, Drake and Harris (1928) synonymized T. americana with T. canadensis. Subsequently, Kelton and Anderson (1962) placed T. osborni Drake, 1923 from New York and T. edacis Drake and Harris, 1926 from New York as synonyms of Tetraphleps canadensis.

Tetraphleps uniformis Parshley (1920)

was described from Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, based upon the unique female holotype. The original description followed that of Tetraphleps americana and was quite brief, based chiefly on slight color differences of the dorsum. It was virtually identical in length to T. americana (3.68 mm to 3.67 mm). For reasons not stated, T. uniformis was recognized as a distinct species over the following years by Van Duzee (1921), Blatchley (1926), and Torre-Bueno (1930). All expressed concern about distinguishing this species from T. canadensis. Kelton and Anderson (1962), Kelton (1966) and Henry (1988) continued to regard T. uniformis as a distinct species without comment. All of the synonyms of T. canadensis occur within a short distance of the holotype locality. Tetraphleps uniformis Parshley, 1920 is considered a synonym of Tetraphleps canadensis Provancher, 1886, new synonymy.

Tetraphleps furvus Van Duzee, 1921 was described from Ward, Colorado. Kelton and Anderson (1962) regarded it as a valid species, but later Kelton (1966) placed T. furvus into synonymy with T. uniformis Parshley, 1920, here considered a synonym of Tetraphleps canadensis. My study of the holotpe indicates that T. furvus is distinct from T. canadensis. The rostrum of T. furvus reaches only the anterior coxae, whereas the rostrum reaches at least the middle of the mesosternum or beyond in T. uniformis. Additional characters include the transverse, nearly rectilinear pronotum, the scarcely elevated, closely, obscurely punctate callosities; anteriorly dark pronotum, the highly polished hemelytra, with fine distant, obscure, testaceous brown punctures, paler embolium, and membrane with transverse row of pale marks at apex of corium. As a consequence, *T. furvus* is restored to species status, **new status.**

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